FIRST RECORD OF HEMIURID TREMATODA FROM BLACK POMFRET FISH *PARASTROMATEUS NIGER* (BLOCH) FROM KHOR ABDULLAH NORTHWEST ARABIAN GULF, IRAQ.

Essa T. Mohammad

Maine Science Center ,Department of Marine Biology, University of Basra, Basra, Iraq.

(Received 6 October 2010, ,Accepted 19 December 2010)

Keywords:Pomfret fish,Arabian gulf, *Lecithocladium bulbolabrum*

ABSTRACT

The present study revealed to the record digenetic parasites viz*., **Lecithocladium bulbolabrum*** in the small intestine of the black pomfret fishes ***Parastromateus niger*** for the first time in Iraq and the Arabian Gulf **.**

INTRODUCTION

The black pomfret fish fishes ***P. niger*** consist one of the important fish species from the economic point of view. The systematic position of this species among the perciform fishes is controversial (1). Although (2) placed this fish species in the family Foromoionidae (3) when they established their systematic key of the Arabian gulf fishes , but many authers , have assigned it to diverse families , like Stromateidae (4), Carangidae (5, 6, 7) and Parastromateidae (8).

Our knowledge of the parasitic fauna of the black pomfret fish ***p . niger*** in the Arabian gulf region in particular is neglected so , the present article represent the first attempt to throw a light on the parasitic fauna which affecting black pomfret in Iraqi territorial waters .

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seven specimens of black pomfret fish ***P. niger*** were collected by the aid of trawler net from Khor Abdullah northwest Arabian Gulf of the Iraqi territorial waters, during the period from April to July 2009.

Detected worm specimens were treated as the procedure mentioned by (9) for monogenetic and digenetic trematodes.

All materials were examined with compound microscope type Litez biomid. Figure was done by the aid of camera lucida. All measurements as a rang in microns unless etherwis indicated.

RESULTS

Five mature specimens of digenetic trematodes (Fig. 1) were detected from the small intestine of black pomfret fish ***P. niger***. The following is a brief rediscrption of these parasite.

Diagnosis : Based on four specimens, body elongated and appendiculate measuring 0.886- 1.589 mm long (without ecosoma) by 0.171-0.257 mm wide at the ovarian level.

Ecosoma were completely extended in all specimens, its length 0.231- 0.975 mm. some cuticular plications were observed veutrally at extreme posterior portion of soma in all specimens.

Oral sucker terminal subrounded with funnel shape measuring 98-144 diameter with dorsal and ventral lips which both possessing adistinet bulbous swelling posteriorly.

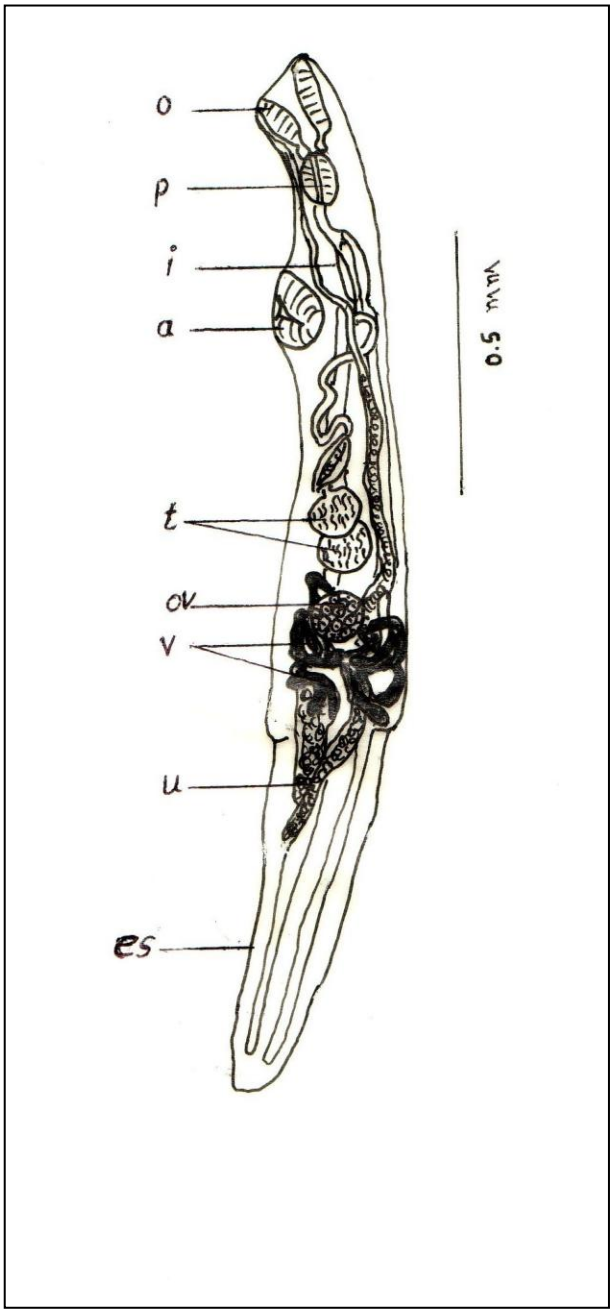

Fig. 1. *Lecithocladium bulbolabrum* Lateral view **o**-oral sucker; **p**-pharynx; **i**-intestine, **a**-acetabulum, **t**-testes, **ov**-ovary; **v**- vitellaria,u-uterus; **es**- ecosoma. (scale bar=0.5 mm)

Prepharynx absent; pharynx cylindrical shorter than oral sucker and measuring 78- 103 long by 53- 65 wide.

Fig. 1. *Lecithocladium bulbolabrum* Lateral view **o**-oral sucker; **p**-pharynx; **i**-intestine, **a**-acetabulum, **t**-testes, **ov**-ovary; **v**- vitellaria,u-uterus; **es**- ecosoma. (scale bar=0.5 mm)

Prepharynx absent; pharynx cylindrical shorter than oral sucker and measuring 78- 103 long by 53- 65 wide.

Esophagus short; ceca simple and directed at the beginning dorsaly and then directed posteriorly where it terminating at the posterior extremity of ecosoma.

Acetabulum muscular, rounded, smaller than oral sucker, located at the anterior third of body& measuring 103- 118 long x 102- 120 wide.

Testes paird, ovoid, diagonal, contiguous, postacetabular, anterior testis measuring 65-87 long x 57-81 wide, posterior testis 57- 94 long x 61- 86 wide.

Seminal vesicle spindle shaped, undivided and measuring 178- 303 long x 67- 94 wide.

Hermaphroditic duct long tubular, possessing a single loop immediately anterior to acetabulum genital pore near the ventral margin of the oral sucker. Ovary ovoid, median in posterior third of body, separated by the uterus from the posterior testis and measuring 55- 122 long x 62- 103 wide.

The uterus generally restricted to post ovarian region, descending into ecosoma for approximately on half of its length, ascending ventral to ovary and dorsal to testes and seminal vesicle. Vitellaria consist of seven long , tubules joined centrally and located postovarian restricted to soma. Eggs numerous, ovoid, small and measuring 16- 19 long x 9-11wide.

DISCUSSION

(10) in his systematic key of the digentic trematodes synonymized the genus ***Clupenurus*** with ***Lecithocladium***, later on, Fischthal and Kuntz (11) were emended the diagnosis of the latter genus and they reorganized this synonymy (***L. bulbolabrum***) can be distinguished from all of the known species of the genus by its possession of adistinct bulbous swelling at the posterior ends of the lips of the oral sucker.

Although it most closely resembles ***L. scombri*** yamaguti, 1953. which differs further from this species by the more posterior position of the genital pore and the relatively well- developed sinus sac.

The detaction of the ***L. bulbolabrun*** from the small intestine of ***P. niger*** in the present study refers to its first record in Iraqi Arabian Gulf fishes.

تسجيل أول لأحد المخرمات من اسماك الحلوة في خور عبد الله شمال الخليج العربي – العراق

عيسى طه محمد

مركز علوم البحار – جامعة البصرة – البصرة العراق

الخلاصة

تكشفت الدراسة الحالية عن تسجيل الطفيلي ثنائي المنشأ المسمى ***Lecithocladium bulbolabrum*** في أمعاء أسماك ***P. niger*** حيث يعد هدا التسجيل هو الأول له في العراق والخليج العربي.

REFERENCES

1-Haedrich, R. L. (1967). The stromateoid fishes; systematics and a classification. Bull. Mus. Com. Zool. Harvard,

2: 31-139. 2-Kuronuma, A. and Abe, Y. (1986). Fishes of the Arabian Gulf – Kuwait Inst. Sci. Res. , 357pp

3-Berg, L. S. (1940). Classification of fishes, both recent and fossil (in Russian with complete English translation, Reprint 1947. Edward Brothers, AnnAror).

4-Day, F., (1878). The fishes of India, being anatural history of fishes known to inhabit the seas and freshwater of India, Burma and Ceylon, Vol. I. Text xx+ 778pp, Vol, II, Atlas, 198 William Dawson and Sons Ltd. London.

5-Regan, C. T.,(1902). A revision of the fishes of the family Stromateidae.- Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7, 10: 115-131, 114-207.

6-De Beafort, L. P. & Chapman, W. M., (1951). The fishes of the Java Sea Treubia. 17:307-330.

7-Apsangikar, D. K.(1953). The systematic position of ***stromateus niger***. J. Unvi. Bombay N, S, 21 B, 5: 41-50, 32 figs.

8-McCulloch, A. R. (1929). A check list of the fishes recorded from Australia. Part II- M. Australia. Mus. 5, 2:145-328.

9-Al-Daraji,S. A. M. (1995). Taxonomical and ecological studies on the metazoan parasites of some marine fishes of Khor Al-Zubair estuary, north west of the Arabian Gulf. Ph. D. thesis. University of Basrah: 182pp.

10-Yamaguti, S. (1958). Systemata Helminthum, Vol. I. The digenetic trematodes of Vertebrates. Intersci: Publ., N. Y. 1275pp.

11-Fischthal, J. H. and Kuntz, G. W. (1963). Trematode parasites of fishes from Egypt. Part III, Sex new Hemiuridae Proc. Helin. Soc. Wash., 30: 78-91.